

## Attorneys

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Abstracts and Opinions Title a Specialty.

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New Bavaria, P. O.

**W. A. TRESSLER,**  
Justice of the Peace,  
AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office over Freeman's store, Washington street, opposite Court House, Napoleon, Ohio.  
May 10-3m.

**JOSEPH WEIBLE,**  
Notary Public and Insurance Agent,  
FLORIDA, OHIO.

**H. S. WEBSTER,**  
Justice of the Peace,  
Damascus Tp., Henry County, O.  
Collections Promptly Attended To.  
Post Office, McClure.

**Physicians.**  
MRS. H. H. SHEFFIELD,  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
NAPOLEON, OHIO.  
Office, attendance, corner of Clinton street and  
Haley avenue. Will attend to calls in town or  
country. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and  
7 to 9 p. m.

**J. BLOOMFIELD,**  
Physician and Surgeon, Napoleon, O.  
Office over Star's drug store. Office hours  
8 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 1 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.  
Nov 27-1y

**DR. J. S. HALY,**  
Physician and Surgeon, Napoleon, O.  
Will attend to calls in town and country. Office  
over Norden & Brown's store. 1y

**DR. A. E. MAERKER,**  
Physician and Surgeon, Napoleon, O.  
Office over Leit's drug store. July 13-1y

**Consorial.**  
GEO. W. VALENTINE,  
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser.  
Room west side of Perry street, Napoleon, O.  
Jan 16, 73

**PHILIP WEBB,**  
Barber and Hair Dresser,  
OPPOSITE Bitter's block, Perry St., Napoleon,  
O. Patronage solicited and good work guaran-  
teed. oct 30, 73

**A. C. JOHNSON,**  
Stylish Barber and Hair Cutter.  
SPECIAL attention paid to Hair Dressing and  
Shampooing. Room on Washington street.  
aug 22, 82.

**THOS. BURNS,**  
(Successor to J. P. Reeder.)  
DEALER IN—  
Fresh and Salt Meats, Bologna &c.  
Will keep on hand Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton,  
Hams, Shoulders, Corned Beef, Pickled Pork, etc.  
The highest CASH price paid for  
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, and Hides.  
We invite all customers and many new ones  
as choice to come. Have engaged competent  
butchers who will be in attendance to wait on cus-  
tomers. We will guarantee satisfaction

**DR. NEVIUS,**  
The Painless Dentist  
Is positively the only dentist in Toledo who has the  
right to use his patent system of  
Extracting Teeth without Pain  
By the Use of Vitalized Air.  
Employ no other dentist advertising the right to  
use vitalized air. Dr. Nevius has administered the  
air to over 10,000 patients in Toledo without a single  
patient suffering or feeling any bad effects.  
The natural teeth filled and preservation war-  
ranted. Artificial teeth inserted at low prices, war-  
ranted, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
The best located, the handsomest furnished and  
equipped dental office in Toledo.  
CON. ADAMS and ST. CLAIR ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.  
aug 1-ly

**A Clear Skin**  
is only a part of beauty;  
but it is a part. Every lady  
may have it; at least, what  
looks like it. Magnolia  
Balm both freshens and  
beautifies.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUG.  
8, 1886; LESSON SIXTH.

Explanatory Notes by Rev. John Hall,  
D. D., LL. D., of New York—From The  
Sunday School World—Subject: "Gen-  
tiles Seeking Jesus," John xii, 20-35.

Our lesson, though including many great  
truths on which we can only glance rapidly,  
has a unity in it. It is all suggested by the  
"Gentiles," i. e., not Greek-speaking Jews, but  
born Greeks, proselytes, no doubt (for they  
came among the keepers of the feast), coming  
to "see Jesus." This again is connected with  
the foregoing passages. A thirdfold honor is  
done to Jesus. First Mary anoints him. Then  
the people hail him as king. Now thirdly,  
the Greeks seek him, feeling toward him  
himself. All he says—and this is the close of his  
public speaking as John reports it, the rest of  
this gospel is to his disciples—follows from the  
suggestive visit of the Greeks.

20. In one sense Judaism seems narrow,  
but it provided for others than Jews  
coming into its privileges. See Solomon's  
prayer for the stranger in 1 Kings viii, 41.  
42. Many did come like these Greeks. They  
are spoken of as worshippers. They came to  
Philip of Bethsaida; why, we cannot tell.  
He seems to have been slow and hesitating.  
(See John vi, 5, and xiv, 9.) He comes and  
tells Andrew, with whom he seems connected  
also in the report of the feeding of the five  
thousand. Sometimes men in a company  
"take to" one another. He was of the city of  
Andrew (John i, 44). The simple wish of the  
Greeks is to "see Jesus," and Andrew and  
Philip tell them. What the Lord did we are  
not told. But it is not unreasonable to think  
that the words he spoke, as the Greeks sug-  
gested them, may have had a bearing on  
them. Jesus never made a "sensation." He  
did not cry nor lift up his voice, nor make  
a stir in the street. This request was not  
without significance. The wise men from  
the east came with their homage at his birth.  
Here are Greeks from the west coming on the  
eve of his death. "Many shall come from the  
east and west," etc. (Matthew viii, 11). The  
magi, taught from above, honor a wisdom  
greater than theirs. "The Greeks seek after  
wisdom." They are on the way to it when  
they say, "We would see Jesus." All that  
falls short of seeing him is unsatisfying. Oh,  
that all our schools and colleges, where  
ancient literature and modern culture are  
studied, had this inspiration! This desire of  
the Greeks recalls to the Saviour's mind all  
that would follow from his work, and this  
brings with fresh vividness the work itself.

(V. 23) probably to the disciples and the  
Greeks he says, "The hour is come, that the  
Son of man should be glorified," i. e., his real  
character and work displayed, as in his  
dying, rising and setting up a kingdom for  
Jews and Gentiles. He had been rejected,  
misunderstood. His true nature and work  
will now be seen.

V. 24. Then the Saviour employs a sug-  
gestive figure, describing first himself in his  
work, and then secondly his people. "Glo-  
rified" yet I am to die. This looks strange;  
but it is not so really. If a grain of wheat  
keeps itself, so to speak, whole, and does not  
die, nothing more comes of it; but if it die,  
it goes into the ground and be dissolved, more  
of its kind is the result. If I do not die I shall  
be the Son of man, but "alone." If I die, a  
great multitude that no man can number will  
be my "seed" (Isa. liii, 10), my "brethren,"  
the "children whom God will give me." So it is  
with his people. If they think only of ease,  
comfort, self-preservation, nothing comes of  
them. If they are willing to spend and be  
spent for God, there is fruit. What made  
Livingstone, Moffat, Cary, Duff, Brainerd—  
what made martyrs and apostles—great?  
(This figure would suit Greeks. Paul uses it  
to the Corinthians in another point of view  
1 Cor. xv, 36.)

V. 25 is a plain statement of the truth so  
vividly set forth. Guard your life from any  
risks from doing duty and it comes to nothing.  
Be willing, if need be, to lay it down for  
Christ's sake and it will be kept safe to life  
eternity. Jesus often dwelt on this (Matt. x,  
33; xvi, 26; Luke ix, 23-34). It was needed  
then; it is still. "I have made money, achieved  
success, won fame. I lived for that, and I  
gained my object." Many feel and some say  
that. But they have gained nothing else;  
they have lost their real life—their souls.  
"Hate," of course, is a strong word for love  
less than, as in the reference to "hating father  
and mother," etc. (Luke xiv, 26). This is the  
deep inward truth which early and later su-  
perstition twisted into self torment and vol-  
untary starvation. Monks won fame and  
honors by ostentatious fasting, not the things  
Jesus thought of.

V. 26. There is some peculiar fitness in the  
words, "Any man, Jew or Greek, desires  
to serve me, the way is to follow me, do as I  
do, imitate me, deny self, make sacrifices for  
others; then, where I go he will come also."  
(See John xvii, 24 and I Thess. iv, 17.)  
If any man, Jew or Greek, barbarian,  
Scythian, bond or free, will serve me, him will  
I receive (see Revision) "Father honor." The way  
to have honor at the hand of the Father is to  
be servant and follower of his Son.

V. 27. All this recalls vividly the coming  
sufferings. "Now is my soul troubled." He  
saw all that was coming as we cannot.  
"What shall I say?" This is the expression  
of the human apprehension and bewilder-  
ment of the man of sorrows. He sets us an  
example. "Call upon Me in the day of  
trouble," says God. (See Ps. li, 15.) "Save  
me from this hour." So human nature shrinks  
from the suffering; but then Jesus recalls,  
"But for this cause came I into this hour."  
Some have read, "I shall I say save me from  
this hour." No; for this cause I came into  
this hour. Our reading is the better. He  
has before him the great thing thought of  
from the beginning. He is to be "Christ  
crucified." He is to make his "soul an offering  
for sin," if he is to see his seed. So,  
rising above self and thinking of the Father's  
honor, he says

(V. 28), "Father, glorify thy name." It is  
the victory of trust and faithfulness over  
fear and self in every form. It is the highest  
type of the martyr spirit, and the Father  
honors it. Here comes a significant fact—a  
voice from heaven loud like thunder, which  
Jesus and the disciples heard and understood.  
"I have both glorified it," in the witnessing  
to the Jews of our Lord's ministry, and will  
glorify it in the witnessing "again" to the  
Gentiles, of whom the Greeks are types.

V. 29 is instructive. The "multitude" heard  
the awe-inspiring sounds, but to them they  
were but thunder. So it is now. God's  
voices in creation, providence and Scripture  
believers can hear and profit by, but to the  
multitude these are from natural causes,  
"laws of nature" or of man. John in the  
book of Revelation gets his figures and de-  
scriptions from foregoing Scripture. See  
Rev. viii, 5, "thunderings" and voices. The  
more intelligent took the words for an  
angelic voice.

V. 30. Our Lord explains this voice as  
like that of his baptism; it came, he knew,  
not for his sake but for theirs, and  
(V. 31) it suggests "judgment." The world  
under sin was under wrath. While law was  
unsatisfied and man in rebellion, the prince  
of this world had a sort of right in it, for  
man, to whom the world was given, had de-  
ferred to him. But law is about to be satis-  
fied; Satan's claim is to be deprived of any  
show of weight. This is to be done on ac-  
count of which a holy God can, without com-  
promise, receive and save unholy men. So  
the "prince of this world" shall be cast out.

and this shall be overcome. Of course the  
"now" of v. 31 is the "hour" of v. 27. Prob-  
ably the "Greeks" suggest this truth also.  
The Jews owned God. All the rest of men  
disowned him. Now shall all the earth, all  
races and nations, come to be his Israel, and  
all shall cry of the "prince of this world."  
V. 32. Learning of the success of the  
Rev. Sam. Jones, and the news that he was  
creating east of the Mississippi, they have  
taken up what they claim to be an equal  
prodigy in the person of S. W. Wesley, who  
as an evangelist can "whoop her up with any  
of them."

V. 33. "We thought from the law" (the  
Scriptures, John x, 34) "that the Christ  
abideth for ever." (See Ps. 72; Dan. vii, 14,  
as specimens.) "What then do you mean about  
being lifted up?" they ask in scorn, adding,  
"Who is this Son of man?" The words need  
no explanation. They were not in a temper  
to be enlightened. So Jesus warns them, in  
the last words as a public teacher that John  
records.

V. 35, 36. He says in effect, The light  
will be only yours for a little while. While  
ye have it walk in it, for if you are in  
darkness, and you know that a man walking  
does not know what he is doing. Then, to  
make the meaning plain, he adds, While  
ye have the light believe in it, be guided by  
it, that ye may be the children of light, a  
phrase they understood. (See Luke xvi, 8.) He  
refers not to his early departure, but to the  
shortness of the day of grace. Death would  
soon come to them. They loved the dark-  
ness, unhappily. Going on so they would go  
down into darkness forever. So saying he  
departed and did hide himself from them.  
To Bethany he is supposed again to have  
come.

## The Cultivation of Licorice.

Consul Woodcock, of Catania, Sicily,  
says that there are two species of  
licorice plant in his consular district. The  
one sends a main root to the depth of  
from three to six feet, with but few  
lateral roots; the other does not sink so  
deep in the earth, but creeps beneath  
the surface at a depth of from six inches  
to two feet, the latter being most pro-  
ductive, and the most highly prized. It  
is stated that if the licorice plant were  
cultivated, instead of being allowed to  
grow wild, it would yield much larger  
results; but the Sicilians are of opinion  
that its culture will not pay, so they are  
satisfied by collecting it as produced by  
nature in its wild state. No use is made  
of the stem except for fuel. The licorice  
plant grows most luxuriantly in the val-  
leys adjacent to streams of water; it is,  
however found among the foot hills of  
the mountains, but grows less luxuri-  
antly there. It requires a moist soil, con-  
sisting of a clay loam; the climate must  
be warm, such as is adapted to the  
growth of oranges, lemons, and other  
semi-tropical fruits. It cannot endure  
frosts, or cold, high altitudes. The root  
continues to grow for four or five years,  
when it is considered in the best condi-  
tion for gathering. The root will con-  
tinue to grow for ten or twelve years  
longer, but it is not considered so rich  
in juice-yielding quality. The crop is  
gathered from the same ground once in  
four or five years, and on the average  
100 pounds of the root produces sixteen  
pounds of licorice paste.

During the months of June, July,  
August, and September, and the first  
part of October, the root is not disturbed,  
for the reason that it is then in full vege-  
tation, and for the further more im-  
portant reason that the ground is dry and  
baked by the sun, and it is with much  
difficulty and great expense that it  
can then be dug. As soon as the au-  
tumn rains set in sufficient quantity  
to saturate the ground, the root harvest  
commences. During the months above  
mentioned the manufacturers of licorice  
are idle, doing little or nothing in the  
way of manufacture. In Catania itself  
there are seven manufacturers of licorice,  
which employ from twenty to forty  
hands each. When the roots are taken  
from the earth, they are bound in bun-  
dles and carried on the backs of mules  
from the fields to the factories, where  
they are laid by for a time to season.  
When the roots are sufficiently cured,  
men and women with hatches cut them  
in pieces ranging from three to six  
inches in length. These are then  
plunged into a vat of water and thor-  
oughly washed. They are then crushed  
in a mill of rude construction. It con-  
sists of two circular stones of lava, one  
in horizontal position, and the other,  
which is perpendicular, resting upon it.  
Through the center of the upper stone is  
an axle, to which is attached a mule,  
which revolves it slowly in a circle upon  
the lower stone. A workman with a  
wooden shovel is constantly employed  
in keeping the roots beneath the revolv-  
ing stone. When the roots are suffi-  
ciently crushed, they are placed with  
water in kettles and boiled for twenty-  
four hours. They are then removed  
from the kettles and placed beneath a  
screw press, and all the juice, which is  
thoroughly pressed out, runs into a cis-  
tern beneath. This juice is pumped  
from the cistern and passed through a  
sieve into kettles, and the boiling re-  
sumed. The sediment from the strainer  
is again pressed; the contents of the  
boiling kettles are a second time filtered.  
When boiled to the proper consistency,  
it is removed to a broad shallow kettle  
over a slow fire, where workmen,  
with spades, continue to stir it, until it  
becomes dense enough for paste; it is  
then removed and placed in wooden  
moulds of the size they wish the cakes,  
or worked by the workmen into little  
rolls or sticks. When cold and hard,  
the cakes are wrapped in paper and  
boxes for export. The little rolls or  
sticks of licorice are placed upon shelves  
to dry, and when they become perfectly  
dry and hard, they are packed in barrel  
leaves and boxes. In preparing the  
root for market, women, with knives,  
scrape off the bark, and then cut it into  
pieces of about half an inch in length,  
or as desired by the purchaser. These  
are then dried in the sun, and placed in  
bags for export.

CHAMPAGNE?—A New Jersey pa-  
per, with charming candor and naivety,  
tells how champagne is made from el-  
der. A barrel of elder, costing say \$6,  
will yield one hundred and twenty bot-  
tles of champagne, which, say at \$3 per  
bottle, will sell for \$360 by the addition  
of a little Rhine wine, alcohol, sugar and  
carbonic acid gas. And now, it says, el-  
der has its imitators in turn. The bogus  
elder makers buy dried apples and soak  
them. The water is mixed with alcohol,  
simple syrup and carbonic acid, bottled  
and sold for elder.

## THE COWBOY EVANGELIST.

He Was Once a Maverick, but Now  
Claims to be Branded.  
The great outlaw who does not mean to be  
outdone by any other portion of this great  
continent. Learning of the success of the  
Rev. Sam. Jones, and the news that he was  
creating east of the Mississippi, they have  
taken up what they claim to be an equal  
prodigy in the person of S. W. Wesley, who  
as an evangelist can "whoop her up with any  
of them."



"I was torn," said the evangelist, in a re-  
ported interview, communicating the start-  
ling secret with much impressiveness, "I was  
born in Missouri, but when I was a 3-year-  
old I ran to the enormity of the fact and went  
to Texas. One dark night I saddled a gray  
silly an' rode out into Texas. Yes, sir, it  
was my third birthday. I brought up on the  
frontier, an' until a year ago was a cowboy.  
Every one knew me. I was branded all over  
with the devil's iron; yes, sir. One day a  
year ago, things bein' corpse-like on the  
frontier, I dropped over into Anderson coun-  
ty, jest to get a swaller of civilization. I  
had several, so to speak. Happened into  
meeting one night, and there was Maj. Farns,  
an evangelist, firin' red-hot Bible into the  
crowd. Before that I'd been a sort of Mar-  
rick, knockin' around without no owner;  
but that night the Lord jest lawed me,  
branded me, an' I've been adoin' the very  
same. Why, a year ago I didn't know Mat-  
thew from Mordecai, but I've sorted things  
out. If any man can jump a quotation  
from the Bible that I don't know why I'll  
swallow my hat or eat him blood-ran,  
jest as he likes."

Mr. Wesley is in real earnest in prosecut-  
ing his present mission. He recently visited  
some of the northern states for the purpose  
of raising money to buy and repair a church  
building in Caddo, Tex. In this he has been  
successful. He is the son of an Illinois river  
steamboat captain, and claims to be a de-  
scendant of the great John Wesley. His  
progress in the church has been rapid. He  
was converted in April, 1885, licensed to  
preach by the Baptist church in July of that  
year and ordained in April of this year,  
since which he has been constantly preaching.

For Governor of Maine.  
In Maine, where a Republican nomination  
for governor has long been equivalent to an  
election, the lucky candidate this summer is  
Hon. Joseph R. Bodwell, of Hallowell. His  
career is a singularly interesting one, being  
that of the old fashioned, typical, Ameri-  
can, Ben Franklin sort of boy, who, by in-  
dustry and application, rose from a humble  
position to eminence.



JOSEPH R. BODWELL.  
He was born in 1818 in what is now part  
of Lawrence, Mass. In those days they  
called it by the old fashioned name of Methu-  
en.

His father was so poor that the boy went  
to live with an uncle. The probable gov-  
ernor of Maine has been farm laborer, shoe-  
maker, farmer, teamster, quarryman and  
granite works proprietor. The latter he  
is still is on a very large scale. He it  
was who opened up the granite quarries  
of Maine, thus giving his fellow citizens a  
new industry. He began to work the quar-  
ries at Fox Haven in 1832. So small was  
the beginning that he used to haul the granite  
out himself with one yoke of oxen.  
He learned shoe-making evening, while he  
was going to school in the daytime. He had,  
besides his quarry interests, a fine farm, and  
is known as a large importer of blooded  
stock. He is one of Maine's most substan-  
tial and respected citizens. Remembering  
his own poverty and humble beginnings, he  
takes great interest in public schools and in  
the cause of temperance.

He has twice represented his fellow-citizens  
in the lower house of the Maine legislature,  
has twice been mayor of Hallowell, and a  
delegate-at-large to the Republican conven-  
tions at Chicago in 1880 and 1884.



This is a cup which is offered to the fastest  
yacht that sails, of any shape, size or na-  
tionality. It will be raced for during the annual  
cruise of the New York Yacht club this  
summer.  
The cup is presented by Mr. Ogden Goeler,  
of New York. It is of silver, 2 1/2 feet high,  
and cost \$1,000. The figure work upon it is to re-  
present wind and water, with a large  
"W." The female in this drapery to the  
form is a Miss Reid. The old fellow just  
below and to the left of her is her devoted  
admirer, Mr. Wind, the ancient.  
The water is running down over him like  
the top of the vase. The fine  
spun, technical de-  
scription of this  
work of high art  
says that the genius of the wind, with his  
army of elfin sprites, is sporting with the  
Nereid of the sea, while dolphins and sea-  
wings mingle in the flow of water, giving a  
spiral form to the vase, etc.  
The other side of the vase bears the in-  
scription "Golet Cup, 1886." The water  
trickles over that, too. The race will occur  
in the early part of August and will be from  
Newport, over a triangular course of forty-  
five miles, to the starting point.

If it wasn't for politics many men  
who are too lazy to earn their living  
by their hands would be paupers.—  
Texas Siftings.

## A Wonderful Spring in Florida.

"The finest spring of water I ever  
saw," said a passenger from Florida,  
"is down in Hernando county, on the  
gulf side. The land is high and rolling  
and not flat and swampy, as most of  
Florida is, and as most folks think it all  
is. The Weekoweechee River in that  
county is twelve miles long, and about  
the prettiest stream I ever saw. It is  
made entirely by one spring, and this  
spring is sixty feet in diameter. You  
can row a boat right into it, but you  
can't make a boat stay in the center, as  
the force of the water rising throws it  
gently to one side. A small steamer  
can navigate the river, whose banks are  
high and covered with foliage. This  
spring has the purest water that over-  
flowed out of the earth. It is seventy  
feet to bottom, and you can see a dime  
down there just as plain as you can in a  
glass of water. In the river you can  
see fish twenty rods away. Not the  
slightest trace of organic matter can be  
found in the spring water. This river  
and spring, by the way, have been pur-  
chased by two Chicago gentlemen.  
They got some 2,000 acres of land there  
for something like \$8,000, and they will  
make a fortune out of it. It is the most  
beautiful spring in America."—Chicago  
Herald.

Oil from pine woods is now manu-  
factured on a considerable scale at the  
south. The material is subjected to in-  
tense heat in seal retorts, and one cord  
of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of  
turpentine, eighty gallons of pine wood  
oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons  
of good vinegar, and a quantity of in-  
flammable gas and asphaltum.

A question likely soon to come to the  
fore is the practicability of tunneling be-  
tween England and Ireland. At one  
point the distance is under twenty-two  
miles.

Kid bedsprings are something new in the  
alleged "house beautiful." They are  
made out of the backs of discarded  
kid gloves and the gantlets of long ones.

## THE POPULAR RAILWAY

OF THE CENTRAL STATES.  
THE GREAT  
WABASH  
ROUTE  
ONLY LINE  
Reaching by direct routes all the following  
large cities:

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS,  
CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE,  
DETROIT, LAFAYETTE,  
TOLEDO, SPRINGFIELD,  
HAWKINS, KEOKUK, QUINCY,  
PEORIA,  
KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS,  
ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA,  
DES MOINES, OTTUMWA,

Embracing the Principal Points of the Six Great  
States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa  
and Missouri, with Branch Lines and Close Con-  
nections to other cities not mentioned above.

## THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINES

Between St. Louis, New York and Boston, via  
Niagara Falls; Chicago and New York, via Detroit  
and Niagara Falls; St. Louis and St. Paul and  
Minneapolis; St. Louis and Chicago; St. Louis and  
Kansas City; St. Louis and St. Joseph; St. Louis  
and Council Bluffs and Omaha; St. Louis and Des  
Moines; St. Louis and Toledo; St. Louis and De-  
troit; Chicago and Kansas City; Kansas City and  
Des Moines; Detroit and Indianapolis.

## THE BEST ROUTE

Via Detroit or Toledo, to all parts of the  
EAST; via Detroit, Chicago, Ottumwa or  
Des Moines, to all parts of the NORTH; via  
Indianapolis, St. Louis or Kansas City, to all  
parts of the SOUTH; via Kansas City, St. Jo-  
seph or Omaha, to all parts of the WEST.

## NO LINE CAN EQUAL THE CAR SERVICE

OF THE  
GREAT WABASH ROUTE  
It includes Handsome New Coaches, Luxurious  
PULLMAN Dining Cars, the Best Equipped  
Dining Cars on the Continent, the latest and most  
Elegant Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, the  
Splendid and Novel Mann Roudier Cars and Pal-  
ace Woodcock Sleeping Cars.

EVERYONE WHO TRAVELS should determine  
before starting to  
make a journey, or, if possible,  
over the WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY.  
Any Gouven Ticket Agent in the United States or  
Canada will sell you tickets via the WABASH  
For Maps, Time Tables, etc., write to  
F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## NOTICE

TO  
TEACHERS

The Board of School Examiners of Henry County,  
Ohio, will hold meetings for the examination of ap-  
plicants for teacher's certificates as follows:

In Basement of Court House in Na-  
poleon, Ohio, on the 1st and 3d Satur-  
days in March and the 1st and 3d Sat-  
urdays in April and May, the 1st Sat-  
urday in June, July and August, the  
1st and 3d Saturdays in September  
and the 1st and 3d Saturdays in Octo-  
ber, the 1st and 3d Saturdays in No-  
vember, and the 1st Saturdays in De-  
cember, January and February.

Evidence of good moral character will be requir-  
ed of all candidates. That evidence to be a person's  
knowledge of the Examiners concerning the ap-  
plicant, or certificates of good moral character from  
some reliable source.

A. H. TYLER,  
MRS. SUEWELSTED,  
PHILIP C. SCHWAB, } Examiners.  
Feb 20-78.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,  
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,  
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,  
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

## Property for Sale.

## FARM for SALE.

1 farm, containing 100 acres, about one-half  
cleared; in section No. 23, Richfield township, Hen-  
ry county, Ohio. Terms reasonable.  
Nov 1-1y  
MARTIN KNUFF

## Land for Sale

1 farm, containing 100 acres, about one-half  
cleared; in section No. 23, Richfield township, Hen-  
ry county, Ohio. Terms reasonable.  
Nov 1-1y  
ANDREW S. WATSON,  
Jamestown, Pa.  
April 2-1887

## FOR SALE.

160 acre Farm, \$45 per acre; \$1,000 cash balance  
on 6 to 10 years time, with interest.  
40 acre Farm, \$45 per acre; \$400 cash balance  
on 6 to 10 years time, with interest.  
80 acre Farm, \$40 per acre; \$500 cash balance  
on 6 to 10 years time, with interest.  
Home and lot on Washington street, Napoleon,  
O., \$1,000 cash, balance on 3 years time with inter-  
est.  
Rich house on Washington street, Napoleon, O., \$3  
cash, balance on long term with interest.  
Also other farm property for sale. Good time  
given.  
F. M. RUMMEL,  
Agent

## SECURE A HOME.

## NO QUESTION OF TITLE.

## PERSONS DESIRING

## LAND FOR FARMS

Can secure the best in Henry County, conveniently  
situated, well timbered at fair price and easy terms,  
by calling on or addressing  
doc 30-60 ft  
HAAG & RAGAN,  
Napoleon Henry Co., Ohio.

## C. E. REYNOLDS'

## Land and Insurance Office

NAPOLEON, OHIO.

Best Farm in the county, 80 acres, 2 miles from  
Napoleon.  
Brick house, brick barn, good water, land well  
drained. Good time on deferred payments.  
74 acre Farm, 4 miles south of Napoleon. Good  
frame building, fine orchard and good water. 60  
acres cleared.  
House and lot in Napoleon, only 3 squares west  
from Court House and near the high school building.  
Will be offered cheap for next 60 days.  
Farms and timber lands in all parts of the coun-  
ty.